1 2 3 4 5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 7 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 8 9 ADRIANNA PEDRIN, Case No.: 15CV1942 BEN (KSC) Plaintiff. 10 ORDER DENYING MOTION TO **DISMISS FOR IMPROPER** v. 11 **SERVICE** JUDGE LAW FIRM, 12 [Docket No. 9] Defendant. 13 14 Plaintiff's second motion to proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP") was granted on 15 January 4, 2016 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1) and the Court ordered the issuance of 16 the summons and service by the U.S. Marshal. Defendant Judge Law Firm now moves to 17 dismiss the case pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(4) and (5) for failure 18 to timely serve the Complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m).² 19 20 Plaintiff has filed an Opposition. (Docket No. 10.) Defendant filed a Reply. (Docket 21 No. 11.) 22 23 24

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¹ Plaintiff's initial motion to proceed IFP was denied with leave to file a renewed application because the initial application lacked information necessary to evaluate her ability to pay the required fee.

² The Court notes that Defendant's filing violates Civil Local Rule 7.1(b), requiring movant to obtain a hearing date from the clerk of the assigned judge. Defendant did not obtain a hearing date for the Motion or notice a hearing date on the Motion. Although the filing could be stricken for these deficiencies, the Court elects to rule on the Motion given an Opposition and Reply were filed the same day the Motion was filed.

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Defendant argues that the Complaint must be dismissed because it was not served within 120 days of the date the Plaintiff filed her Complaint, August 31, 2015. However, as Plaintiff notes, the Motion fails to acknowledge or address that the action could not proceed until January 4, 2016, when this Court allowed the action to proceed IFP. Defendant does not cite any authority supporting dismissal for failing to serve pursuant to Rule 4(m) under these circumstances.

Numerous courts have determined that when an IFP application is ultimately granted, the 120-day period under Rule 4(m) begins when the IFP application is granted. Matthews v. Marten Transp., Ltd., 354 F. Supp. 899, 902 (W.D. Wis. 2005) (finding 120day period begins when plaintiff's motion to proceed IFP is granted); see Ruiz v. Hill Mgmt. LLC, 2006 WL 1113703, at *2 (D. Or. 2006) (finding 120-day period begins with court's acceptance of amended IFP complaint and issuance of summons following dismissal of initial IFP complaint); see also Robinson v. America's Best Contacts and Eyeglasses, 876 F.2d 596, 598 (7th Cir. 1989) (finding 120-day period did not begin when the complaint was originally presented to the court with IFP application). Defendant concedes that service was accomplished on March 4, 2016, well within 120 days of the Court's grant of Plaintiff's IFP application and issuance of the summons on January 4, 2016.

Additionally, were the Court to diverge from this approach and begin the 120-day period when the initial Complaint was filed with the Court, Plaintiff would be entitled to an extension of the time for service. Under Rule 4(m), if plaintiff shows good cause for the failure [to serve within 120 days], the court must extend the time for service for an appropriate period." Rule 4(c)(1) requires that a summons be served with a copy of the complaint. Plaintiff could not serve the summons with the Complaint until the summons was issued. As Plaintiff notes in Opposition, the action was not authorized to proceed and the summons was not issued by the Clerk until the Court granted Plaintiff's request to proceed IFP and ordered the summons issued. This would warrant an extension of the

Defendant's Motion is **DENIED**. Given Defendant's Answer was due on March 28, 2016, the Court orders Defendant to file an Answer within three days of the filing of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 30, 2016

time to serve.

Hon. Roger T. Benitez
United States District Judge